
Cake Mono
type specimen

Cake Mono Light

Cake Mono Regular

Cake Mono Bold

Idiosyncratic
Gyermekláncfű
Дифференциация
Quatrièment

électromagnétiquement

alkylbenzenesulfonate

molekülorbitaltheorie

достопримечательность

eftersøgningsmandskab

alp jóðahvalveiðiráðgjafi

suuruusjärjestyksessä
MEGKÉRDŐJELEZHETETLEN
påmeldingsbekreftelse
SISEMEISTRIVÕISTLUSED
leichtreachló dóireacht

? 0 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 €

¾ Q X S Ů ß
bi → l # 8 å

WYSTĘPYWREPREZENTACJI
superspecializzazione
KORESPONDĚTĀJLOCEKLIS
swaartekragmidde lpunt
NEPRIKLAUSOMYBĚSDATOS

Idiosyncratic
Gyermekek láncafü
Дифференциация
Quatrimement

é | e | c | t | r | o | m | a | g | n | é | t | i | q | u | e | m | e | n | t

a | k | y | l | b | e | n | z | e | n | e | s | u | l | f | o | n | a | t | e

m | o | l | e | k | ü | l | o | r | b | i | t | a | l | t | h | e | o | r | i | e

д | о | с | т | о | п | р | и | м | е | ч | а | т | е | л | ь | н | о | с | т | ь

e | f | t | e | r | s | ø | g | n | i | n | g | s | m | a | n | d | s | k | a | b

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suuruusjärjestyksessä
MEGKÉRDŐJELEZHETETLEN
påmeldingsbekreftelse
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leictreachló dóireacht

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swaartekragmidde lpunt
NEPRIKLAUSOMYBĚSDATOS

Idiosyncratic
Gyermekláncfű
Дифференциация
Quatrimement

é | e | c | t | r | o | m | a | g | n | é | t | i | q | u | e | m | e | n | t
a | k | y | l | b | e | n | z | e | n | e | s | u | l | f | o | n | a | t | e
m | o | l | e | k | ü | l | o | r | b | i | t | a | l | t | h | e | o | r | i | e
д | о | с | т | о | п | р | и | м | е | ч | а | т | е | л | ь | н | о | с | т | ь
e | f | t | e | r | s | ø | g | n | i | n | g | s | m | a | n | d | s | k | a | b
a | l | þ | j | ó | ð | a | h | v | a | l | v | e | i | ð | i | r | á | ð | i | ð

suuruusjärjestyksessä
MEGKÉRDŐJELEZHETETLEN
påmeldingsbekreftelse
SISEMEISTRIVÕISTLUSED
leictreachló dóireacht

? 0 1 2 3 4
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bi → ± # 8 å

WYSTĘPYWREPREZENTACJI
superspecializzazione
KORESPONDĚTĀJLOCEKLIS
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NEPRIKLAUSOMYBĚSDATOS

Cake Mono Light

Idiosyncratic

Cake Mono Regular

Дифференціація

Cake Mono Bold

Quatrimement

Cake Mono Light

Paleontological classifications previously used Hydrochoeridae for all capibaras, while using Hydrochoerinae for the living genus and its closest fossil relatives, such as Nechoerus, but more recently have adopted the classification of Hydrochoerinae within Caviidae. The taxonomy of fossil hydrochoerines is also in a state of flux. In recent years, the diversity of fossil hydrochoerines has been substantially reduced. This is largely due to the recognition that capibara molar teeth show strong variation in shape over the life of an individual. In one instance, material once referred to four genera and seven species on the basis of differences in molar shape is now thought to represent differently aged individuals of a single species, *Cardiatherium paranense*. Among fossil species, the name “capibara” can refer to the many species of Hydrochoerinae that are more closely related to the modern *Hydrochoerus* than to the “cardiomyine” rodents like *Cardiomyis*. The fossil genera *Cardiatherium*, *Phugatherium*,

Cake Mono Regular

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Cake Mono supports the following languages

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Basque, Belarusian, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Breton, Bulgarian, Catalan, Capibarian, Cebuano, Chechen, Chiga, Chuvash, Colognian, Cornish, Corsican, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Erzya, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Galician, Ganda, German, Guarani, Gusii, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Interlingua, Irish, Italian, Javanese, Jju, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kazakh, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Kurdish, Kyrgyz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Low German, Lower Sorbian, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Macedonian, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Maori, Meru, Mohawk, Mongolian, Morisyen, North Ndebele, Northern Sami, Northern Sotho, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyanja, Nyankole, Occitan, Oromo, Ossetic, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Russian, Rwa, Sakha, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Sena, Serbian, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, South Ndebele, Southern Sotho, Spanish, Swahili, Swati, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Tajik, Taroko, Tatar, Teso, Tongan, Tsonga, Tswana, Turkish, Turkmen, Ukrainian, Upper Sorbian, Uzbek, Vietnamese, Vunjo, Walloon, Walser, Welsh, Western Frisian, Wolof, Xhosa and Zulu.

<p>ENGLISH The capibara has a heavy, shoe box shaped body and short head, with reddish-brown fur on the upper part of its body that turns yellowish-brown underneath.</p>	<p>DANSK Flodsvinet har en tung æskeformet krop og et kort, snude-løst hoved; med en rødbrun pels på den øverste del af kroppen, mens den underste del er okker-farvet.</p>	<p>ROMÂNĂ Capybara are un corp greu, în formă de cutie de pantofi și un cap îngust, cu blană maro-roșcată în partea superioară a corpului și maro-gălbuie dedesubt.</p>	<p>POLSKI Kapibara ma ciężkie ciało w formie pudełka na buty uwiecznzonego małą głową. Od strony grzbietu jej ciało jest pokryte czerwono-brązowym futrem, a od spodu żółto-brązowym.</p>
<p>FRANÇAIS Le capibara présente un corps un peu lourd, en forme de boîte à chaussure et une tête plutôt courte, un poil marron-roux sur le dos, qui vire au brun jaunâtre au niveau du ventre.</p>	<p>РУССКИЙ Тело капибары тяжелое, прямоугольное с короткой головой, красновато-коричневого окраса на спине, переходящего в желто-коричневый на животе.</p>	<p>ITALIANO Il capibara ha un corpo pesante a forma di scatola da scarpe e una testa corta, con una pelliccia bruno-rossastra nella parte superiore del corpo che diventa bruno-giallastra nella parte inferiore.</p>	<p>BAHASA INDONESIA Kapibara punya badan yang berat seperti doos sepatu, pakai kepala yang agak pendek. Pakai bulu yang warna merah-coklat bagian atas badan dan kuning-coklat di bagian bawa.</p>
<p>DEUTSCH Das Capibara hat einen gedrungenen, an eine Schuhschachtel erinnernden, Körper und einen kurzen Kopf, mit rötlich-braunem Fell, das zum Bauch hin eine gelblich-braune Farbe annimmt.</p>	<p>LATVISKI Kapibarai ir smagnējs, mucveidīgs ķermenis un strupjš, četrkantīgs purns. Kapibaras kažoks ir sarkanbrūns mugurpusē, bet pāriet dzeltenbrūnā tonī vēdera pusē.</p>	<p>BÄRNDÜTSCH Ds Capibara het e schwääre Körper wo usgseht wiene Schuehschachtle und e churze Chopf mit rötlech-bruunem Fääli am obere Teil vo sym Körper. Ds wird de gäge unge langsam gäublech-bruun.</p>	<p>SLOVENSKÝ Kapibara má ťažké telo v tvare škatule od topánok a krátku hlavu s červenohnedou srstou na hornej časti tela, ktorá sa pod ňou mení na žltohnedú.</p>
<p>ESPAÑOL El carpincho tiene un cuerpo pesado en forma de caja de zapatos y una cabeza corta, con pelaje marrón rojizo en la parte superior del cuerpo que se vuelve marrón amarillento en la parte inferior.</p>	<p>SVENSKA Capibaran har en tung skokartongslignande kropp och ett kort huvud, med rödbrun päls på översidan av kroppen som övergår i gulbrunt undertill.</p>	<p>SUOMALAINEN Vesisiällä on raskas, kenkälaatikon muotoinen ruumiinrakenne ja lyhyt pää. Turkki on selästä punertavanruskea ja muuttuu vatsapuolelta kellertävän ruskeaksi.</p>	<p>TIẾNG VIỆT Con capybara (chuồn chồn lang nước) có cơ thể nặng nề tựa hình hộp giày và đầu ngắn, với lớp lông màu nâu-đỏ ở mặt lưng và chuyển biến dần thành màu nâu-vàng ở mặt bụng.</p>
<p>HRVATSKI Kapibara ima veliko i teško tijelo nalik na kutiju od cipela, dok joj je glava mala i kratka. Crveno-smeđe krzno proteže se gornjim dijelom tijela, a u donjem dijelu postaje žuto-smeđe.</p>	<p>PORTUGUES DO BRASIL A capivara tem um corpo retangular e pesado com uma cabeça curta, um pêlo marrom avermelhado na parte de cima do corpo, se tornado um marrom mais amarelado na parte de baixo.</p>	<p>TÜRK Kapibara, ağır, ayakkabı kutusu şeklinde bir gövdeye ve kısa bir kafaya sahiptir, vücudunun üst kısmında kırmızimsı-kahverengi kürk, altta sarımsı-kahverengiye dönüşür.</p>	<p>МАКЕДОНСКИ Капибарата (глодар) има масивно тело во облик на кутија за чевли, како и кратка глава. Неговото крзно е црвенкасто-кафеаво во горниот дел од телото, кое преоѓа во жолтеникаво-кафеава боја одоздола.</p>

[SS01] alternate lowercase a		[SUPS] superior numerals	
a → a	automatycznych азербайджанців	8 → ⁸	Н 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
[SS02] simple lowercase a		[SINF] inferior numerals	
a → a	alþjóðabankinn лабараторијата	8 → ₈	Н 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
[SS03] alternate lowercase i, j, l and palochka		[NUMR] numerators	
ijll → ijlI	lettergieterij австралійській	8 → ⁸	Н 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
[SS04] alternate lowercase u		[DNOM] denominators	
u → u	aluminiumsoxid başvurulmuştur	8 → ₈	Н 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
[SS05] alternate lowercase y		[ZERO] dotted zero	
y → y	caryophyllales інфраструктуру	0 → 0̇	humans: 7,753,000,000 (2020)
[SS06] alternate uppercase D		[FRAC] (precomposed) fractions	
D → D	BANDMITGLIEDER DAUDZKĀRTĒJAIS	7/8 → ⅞	½ ⅓ ¼ ¾ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ ⅑
		[ORDN] ordinals	
ao → a ^o		8 ^a	37 ^o

ABOUT CAKE MONO

Cake Mono is a monospaced version of Cake Sans, developed for use on the CakeType website. It adds Cake Sans's undeniable flair to coding, office correspondence, and screenplays – Hollywood, here we come! To make each letter advance the same width, certain forms (i, j, l, t) took cues from a typeface used for the Robotron 202 typewriter, also known as Optima 202. Alternates for these glyphs are available via stylistic sets. Like its sibling Cake Sans, Cake Mono looks wide-eyed at the world.

TYPE DESIGN ASSISTANCE

[Aleksandra Samujenkova](#)

ABOUT CAKETYPE

Pieter van Rosmalen founded CakeType in 2004 primarily as a boutique to distribute some of his early typefaces. In 2008, Pieter started Bold Monday together with Paul van der Laan. The type foundry's initial retail collection merged the CakeType library and Paul's typefaces. However, some of Pieter's older type designs didn't really fit the Bold Monday library and remained in "the vault" – not Prince's legendary vault but just as cool and mysterious. CakeType reopened its online doors in 2022 to serve as a vehicle for those hidden gems. This dedicated space allows them to shine in all their quirky glory.



ABOUT PIETER VAN ROSMALEN

Pieter van Rosmalen studied advertising and graphic design at Sint Lucas in Boxtel. He started dabbling in type design at a young age and licensed his early fonts through the iconic type foundry GarageFonts in the late nineties. In 2002, Pieter graduated from the postgraduate Type & Media program at the Royal Academy of Art (KABK) in The Hague. After working at various advertising and design firms – Het Hoofdbureau in Amsterdam and Teldesign in The Hague, among others – he decided to go it alone in 2004, when he founded graphic design agency CakeLab and type foundry CakeType. Since 2009, Pieter has mainly focused on typeface design. His work has received several Certificates of Excellence from the Type Directors Club, and he won second prize in the prestigious Granshan Type Design Competition in 2019.



ABOUT CAPIBARA KEES

Capibara Kees – the Dutch first name Kees sounds like “case” – was born in the Amazon river delta in Brazil. The dashing dude's date of birth is unknown. Kees belongs to the Capibara (or Capybara) species, the largest living rodent on planet earth. In mid-2001, Kees traveled to The Hague to study graphic and type design at KABK, where he met Pieter. Banding together to form a creative powerhouse, Pieter and Kees designed the Capibara typeface and the corresponding specimen “Heer van het gras.” Kees was integral in naming Pieter's type foundry in 2004 – quite literally, because CakeType is short for CApibara KEes TYPE Foundry. How's that for a surprise ending? Did you really think this was all about dessert?

FONT FORMATS

All our typefaces are provided in OTF, TTF and WOFF2 formats. You can install the fonts on your desktop, serve them on websites using CSS @font-face, or embed them in mobile apps and e-books. Other web formats - WOFF and EOT - are available on request.

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web: 1 domain - 50,000 unique visitors p/m
app/e-book: 1

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web: 5 domains - 500,000 unique visitors p/m
app/e-book: 5

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LARGE LICENSE

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web: 10 domains - 1,000,000 unique visitors p/m
app/e-book: 10

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Because we work between 09.00 and 18.00 Central European Time (CET), it can happen that there is a little delay in responding.

SOCIAL MEDIA

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